

10-18-1964

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## THE WEATHER

Max. +19°C. Minimum +2°C.  
Sun-sets today at 5.22 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.12 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear  
—Forecast by Air Authority  
Yesterday's Temperatures

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.  
Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Spinazz

VOL. III, NO. 188

KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1964. (MIZAN 26, 1343, S. H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Soviet Charge d'Affaires In Meeting With Dr. Yousuf Says USSR Policy Unchanged

KABUL, October, 18.—

MR. Andriev, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Kabul called on Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs at 3 p.m. yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Andriev informed the Prime Minister about the recent changes in important posts in the Soviet government and Communist Party and stated that these changes have not affected in any way the basic policy of the Soviet Union which is founded upon the principle of peace and co-existence.

The Soviet Charge d'Affaires reaffirmed the continuation of relations of friendship and good neighbourliness and fruitful co-operation between the two neighbouring countries and expressed the desire of the Soviet government for the further strengthening and development of these friendly relations.

At the same time a telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Mr. Alexie Kosygin and Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, congratulating them on their appointment as Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union respectively.

Similarly messages have been sent on behalf of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, to them.

## Johnson To Speak On TV On Recent World Changes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. (Reuter).—President Johnson will discuss the international situation, including the changed Soviet leadership and the Chinese nuclear explosion, in a nation-wide television address tonight, the White House announced Saturday.

White House sources said the US government did not feel there was any crisis atmosphere, and the President's purpose was to inform the American people.

President Johnson has cancelled plans to take an election campaign trip to Texas on Monday and will remain in Washington until Thursday, the White House said.

On Monday, he will meet Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress to give them a full briefing on international developments.

The announcement of the President's plans was made shortly after he had conferred with his National Security Council on the international situation.

The White House said the National Security Council, the nation's top advisory group, recommended to the President that while there is no present cause for national alarm and no immediate emergency, it was advisable in the national interest to be certain that all the responsible officers of the government are fully and promptly informed.

President Johnson's decision to go before the television cameras tonight (0100 GMT Monday) was taken on the Council's advice.

Another Presidential engagement announced Saturday, was a cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

White House officials said the President's address today would go into the resignation of Nikita Khrushchov and the Chinese nuclear blast but would not be limited to those events.

They said the administration expected to hold immediate conference.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Meetings Mark Red Crescent Week

KABUL, Oct. 18.—A meeting to celebrate the Red Crescent Week was held in the movie-theatre of the Military Academy yesterday afternoon. It was attended by Their Royal Highness the Princes, His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Minister of National Defence, senior military officers, some high-ranking officials and Officer Cadets of the Academy.

The meeting opened with a speech by Lt. Col. Mohammad Ismail, who gave a brief history of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and its connection with the armed forces.

He described with appreciation the work already done by the society in bringing relief to the indigent and victims of disasters.

A number of other subalterns also spoke on the different aspects of the society's work.

A music concert by students and orchestra of the Academy was also given and a movie-film was shown.

Similar meetings were held at Ibn-i-Sina School, Esteklal School, the School of Agriculture, the Arabic Academy and Sayyed Jamaluddin School.

Music concerts, dramas, films, speeches and raffles formed the main features of these meetings.

## Work On Nangarhar Canal Project Progressing Well

KABUL Oct. 18.—The Nangarhar Valley irrigation and power scheme is progressing rapidly and according to plan; it is expected that the larger part of the project, such as the headworks, the power plant, the main canal and a number of distribution channels will be ready by mid-January 1965.

An official of the Ministry of Public Works said in an interview yesterday that the 2nd tunnel at

## USSR Calls For Struggle To End Nuclear Testing

MOSCOW, October, 18, (AP).—

WITH the Chinese atomic blast echoing in their ears, the Soviet leaders Saturday called on all the people of the world to "struggle for the complete ending of nuclear weapons tests."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, set this as the theme for its Nov. 7 celebrations on the Bolshevik Revolution.

Another main subject, printed in Pravda Saturday was a "call" of the committee for Nov. 7, was a renewal of the demand that the western powers get out of Berlin and permit West Berlin to be turned into a "free, demilitarised city."

However, the committee seemed anxious to obtain the good will of the present three other nuclear powers besides the Soviet Union—the United States, Britain and France.

The "call" mentioning the necessity to end all nuclear tests, says

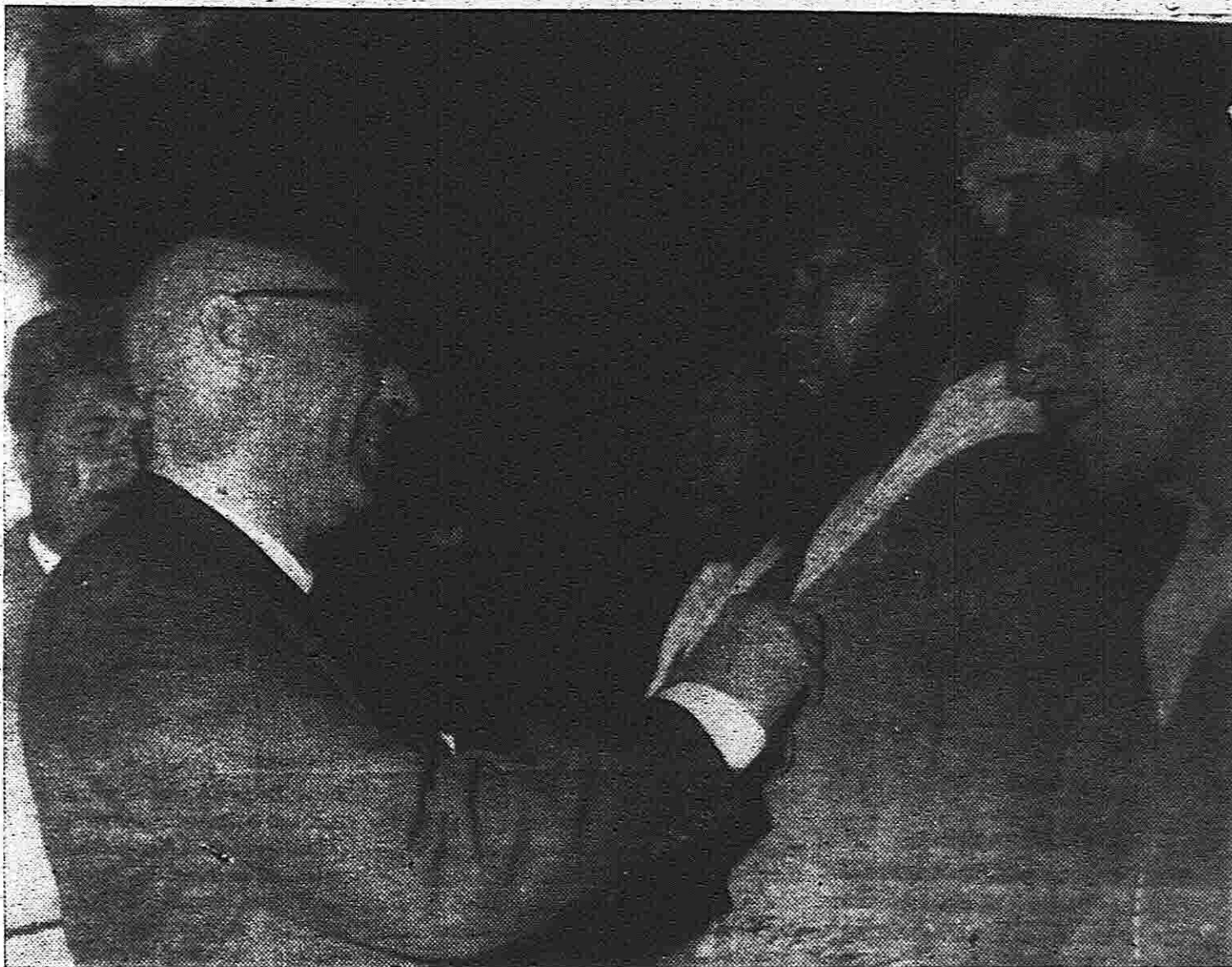
"may friendship and co-operation of the peoples of Britain, the United States of America, France and the Soviet Union develop and gain in strength in the name of durable world peace."

This was the most public and direct appeal of the new Soviet leadership for the friendship of the West since Nikita Khrushchov resigned last Thursday.

Observers here believe it would doubtless be answered by U.S. President Lyndon Johnson in his scheduled address to the American people.

Kremlin leaders already had let the word spread that they would not depart radically from Khrushchov's policies.

## His Majesty Receives Buzkashi Players



KABUL, Oct. 18.—The Manager and members of the Buzkashi teams from the Northern provinces were received by His Majesty the King in Dilkushah Palace grounds yesterday morning. His Majesty expressed pleasure over the participation of the teams in his birthday celebrations and also at the noticeable progress which this ancient and national sport has made in recent years.

His Majesty then gave away commemorative medals, made by the Olympic Federation for the occasion, to the mem-

bers of the Buzkashi teams and owners of the horses, which had scored the goals.

Two of the horsemen, speaking on behalf of the rest, offered their sincere congratulations on His Majesty's birthday and thanked him for the Royal patronage. They also expressed their deep satisfaction at the unprecedented changes which have occurred in the country on His Majesty's initiative and with the promulgation of the new Constitution. They assured His Majesty of their full support for and cooperation in realis-

ing the valuable ideals of their beloved sovereign.

The ceremony was also attended by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Lt. Colonel Sardar Abdul Wali, and Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Press and Information.

His Majesty the King instructed the Minister of Finance to seek ways and means of utilising the income from Buzkashi contests for developing this sport and providing financial assistance for the players.

## Wilson Forms His Cabinet; Begins To Meet Promises

LONDON, October, 18, (Reuter).—

HAROLD Wilson swept into action in his first full day as Labour Prime Minister Saturday, clearly determined to live up to his election promises of a dynamic new leadership.

In eight hours of rapid decisions the 48-year-old leader completed his cabinet, held vital talks on the nation's economy, and issued his declaration on foreign affairs.

The full cabinet list of 23—the same size as the outgoing Conservative administration—contains few surprises and shows that for the time being Wilson is relying heavily on the experienced, older members of his parliamentary team.

But it was made clear in official circles last night that younger men who will be given jobs in the "second tier" of the government—expected to be announced today—will be moved up in any future cabinet reshuffle.

As it is, the cabinet's average age of 56 is a little higher than Sir Alec Douglas-Home's administration.

One major change in the cabinet is that the posts of Commonwealth and colonial secretaries—held jointly by Duncan Sandys in the Conservative government—have been split.

Arthur Bottomley, 57, who was Overseas Trade Minister in the first two post-war Labour governments, is the new Commonwealth Secretary.

The Labour Party's 53-year-old chairman, Anthony Greenwood, becomes Colonial Secretary. Government sources said it was

planned that one of the two ministers will stay in London if the other travels abroad, to deal with any urgent problem that may arise.

The only woman in the cabinet, Mrs. Barbara Castle, 52, becomes Minister for Overseas Development. At first her work will be based on the existing department of technical co-operation, but it will have wider responsibilities linked with the specialised agencies of the United Nations.

Another new post, the creation of a Minister of Technology, goes to 60-year-old trade union leader Frank Cousins.

This means that two cabinet ministers—the other is Patrick Gordon Walker, Foreign Secretary—are not at present members of parliament. They are expected to contest safe Labour seats shortly after the creation of new Labour peers.

Wilson's first statement on foreign affairs expressed "deep disappointment" at China's nuclear explosion, and said the new government's attitude to the test ban treaty and Britain's defence commitments in South-East Asia remain the same as those of the former Conservative government.

Despite considerable activity in completing his cabinet, Wilson

(Contd. on page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 18, 1964

## Labour Wins

The Labour Party in the British General elections which took place last Thursday has won over the Conservatives but its majority is so slight that most political observers predict an early dissolution of British Parliament and calling another election. But Mr. Harold Wilson, the leader of the victorious party, himself claims that even with this handful majority he will be able to govern effectively and now he has already formed his government.

Whether he will be able to govern effectively with this kind of majority in the British House of Commons is one thing and what he is going to do during his term of office is another. For after 13 years of consecutive rule by the Conservative Party he thinks that the British economic situation is in bad shape and Britain's influence has sunk in international affairs. He has, for one thing, to get busy soon in rectifying the economic situation of the country and start implementing his promises in British foreign policy. He has said that Britain will declare unilateral nuclear disarmament and pool its atomic resources in some kind of arrangement within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. He has ruled out British entrance into the West European Common Market under the conditions set and has proposed instead closer economic ties with the Commonwealth nations.

While on the one hand, despite Mr. Wilson's claim to the contrary, it is going to be a very tough job for the Labourites to govern effectively with this tiny majority, it is imperative, on the other, that during its possible short period of rule, the party should establish such a record so as to appeal to the public on the basis of its accomplishments in this period. This makes the job of Mr. Wilson's party even more difficult. He has to fight an opposition equal in strength, on the one hand, and establish a good record in a short period on the other hand.

## Cairo Declaration:

## Disputes Should Be Solved Peacefully

Conference calls all states to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and to refrain from any threat or use of force or intervention directed against Cyprus and from any efforts to impose upon Cyprus unjust solutions unacceptable to the people of Cyprus.

Cyprus should enjoy unrestricted, unfettered, sovereignty and independence allowing its people to determine freely and without any foreign intervention or interference the political future of the country on the basis of the principles of self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The conference requests the government of the United States of America to lift the commercial and economic blockade applied against Cuba.

The conference invites these two governments to enter negotiations to this end, and in conformity with the principles of peaceful co-existence and international cooperation.

Section six: Settlement of disputes without the threat or use of force in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Particularly countries deem it essential to reaffirm the principle that all states shall refrain in their international relations from threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. They consider disputes between states should be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter on a basis of sovereign equality and justice.

Participating countries are convinced of the necessity of exerting all international efforts to find solution to all situations which threaten international peace or impair friendly relations among nations.

Participating countries gave special attention to the problems of frontiers which may threaten international peace or disturb

friendly relations among states. The conference considers that disputes between neighbouring states must be settled peacefully in a spirit of mutual understanding without foreign intervention or interference.

The conference appeals to the powers which participated in the Geneva conference of 1954 and 1962, to abstain from any action likely to aggravate the situation which is already tense in the (Indo-China) peninsula. To terminate all foreign interference in the internal affairs of countries of that region. To convene urgently a new Geneva conference on Indo-China with a view to seeking a satisfactory political solution for the peaceful settlement of the problems arising in that part of the world.

Ensuring the strict application of the agreement in Laos, recognising and guaranteeing the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, ensuring the strict application of the 1954 Geneva agreement on Vietnam and finding a political solution to the problem in accordance with the legitimate aspirations.

Section seven: General and complete disarmament, the peaceful use of atomic energy and prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests, the establishment of nuclear free zones and the prevention of the dissemination of nuclear weapons and the abolition of all nuclear weapons.

The conference calls upon all states to accede to the Moscow Treaty of nuclear banning, the testing of nuclear weapons and abide by its provisions in the interests of peace and welfare of humanity.

The conference urges the existence of the Moscow treaty so as to include underground tests and the discontinuance of such tests pending the extension of the agreement.

The conference urges a speedy conclusion to agreements on various other partial and collateral measures of disarmament proposed

by members of the 18-nation committee on disarmament.

The conference appeals to the great powers to take a lead in giving effect to decisive and immediate measures which would make possible substantial reductions in their military budgets.

The conference requests the great powers to abstain from all policies conducive to the dissemination of nuclear weapons and their by-products among those states which do not at present possess them. The heads of state or government declare their own readiness not to produce, acquire, or test any nuclear weapons and call on all countries, including those who have not subscribed to the Moscow treaty to enter a similar undertaking and to take the necessary steps to prevent their territories, ports and airfields from being used by the nuclear powers for the deployment and disposition of nuclear weapons. The conference recommends the establishment of demilitarised zones, particularly those which have been hitherto free from nuclear weapons in accordance with the desires expressed by the states and peoples concerned.

Section eight: Military pacts, foreign troops and bases.

The conference considers the maintenance at Guantanamo (Cuba) of a military base of the United States of America, in defiance of the will of the government and people of Cuba and in defiance of provisions embodied in the declaration of the Belgrade conference, constitutes a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Noting the Cuban government expresses its readiness to settle its dispute over the base of Guantanamo with the United States in a normal way, the conference urges the United States government to negotiate the evacuation of this base with the Cuban government. (END)

well having visited all its industrial regions from the far east to the Baltic republics. Workers of scores of plants and factories saw in their shops a lean man of middle height with closely cropped hair. Kosygin's assistants invariably emphasise that their leader demonstrates an extraordinarily detailed acquaintance with many concrete economic and technical problems, even with the subtleties of technological processes. This knowledge is constantly enriched as a result of visits to enterprises and conversations with specialists. Kosygin's assistants note his extraordinary ability to work and his indefatigability. Sometimes during a visit to a plant the persons accompanying Kosygin found the packed programme for six or seven hours without interruption too much for them.

It is quite possible that 60-year old Kosygin owes his ability to work to his devotion to sport. In summer he does not refuse to play volleyball and in winter goes skiing or skating. On a Sunday he may spend several hours at skating rink as he did many years ago. It should be also pointed out that Kosygin is au courant of nearly all new theatrical productions in Moscow, and is well read in contemporary literature.

In February this year the Soviet Union's highest title the Hero of Social Labour was conferred on Alexei Kosygin.

## PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies carried the news of Khrushchov's resignation and the changes made in the government of Soviet Union together with East West reaction. They also published the photo of Harold Wilson the leader of the Labour Party which won Britain's general elections.

Commenting on the Labour victory, Anis editorial said "eventually the election campaign between the Conservative and Labour parties ended in Labour's victory". When the Labour Party came into power after the second world war it formulated a policy which was later followed by the Conservative government. This policy was agreeing to the right of self-determination to the colonies which did not want the continuation of British rule. Prime Minister Attlee the leader of Labour Party at that time became prepared to grant the independence to British colonies by respecting people's right to self-determination.

In 1951 when the Conservative Party won the general elections and formed the government, the Labour Party also continued its efforts in the Parliament in giving independence to the British colonies.

But the surprising fact is that in spite of Labour Party's good reputation and the weakness of Conservative government stemming from the case of Profumo, and British failure to enter the Common Market, the Labour Party gained only 15 seats more than the Conservatives in the House of Commons.

Nevertheless what is clear is that the Conservative cabinet seemed to have got tired of continuous rule and its foreign policy did not appear dynamic and satisfactory in the eyes of Britishers. There is no doubt that the Labour Party will start with new programmes for better housing, education and economic welfare for the people of United Kingdom.

Harold Wilson the leader of the Labour Party has accepted the Queen's mission to form the new cabinet and has said that he would do this job in spite of Labour's small majority in the House of Commons. Labour's success depends on the extent to which it will implement its proposed programmes and overcome internal and foreign difficulties with which Britain is faced. Will the Labour Party be able to solve the entire or a part of housing problem in Britain, raise wages and provide cheap food and clothes for the people? This is a question which comes to the mind of every Britisher. The solution of these problems will guarantee the final victory of Labour over Conservatives, concluded the editorial.

The same issue of Anis carried an article headed "The Existence of Municipalities within Framework of State Organisation" by Dr. Ata Mohammad Nourzai throwing light on the legal aspects of the concept of Municipality. Although in theory authority is vested in the state itself for carrying out all activities needed for the welfare of a nation yet due to multiplicity and complexity of its activities, the state is forced to delegate some of its authority to other bodies and organisations. One of these organisations is Municipality established within the framework of government organisation. Historically speaking the article, the concept of Municipality as a separate entity within the framework of state organisation has taken its root from liberal concepts of 18th century when people succeeded in maintaining their individual rights and taking the management of cities directly in their own hands.

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## Radio Afghanistan Programme

## SUNDAY

**I. English Programme:**  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs= 19m band.  
**II. English Programme:**  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs= 19m band.  
**Urdu Programme:**  
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band.  
**III. English Programme:**  
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band.  
**Russian Programme:**  
10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band.  
**Arabic Programme:**  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs= 25m band.  
**French Programme:**  
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs= 19m band.  
**German Programme:**  
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs= 25m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

## Western Music

Sunday 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

## Air Services

## MONDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Amritsar-Kabul  
Arrival-1515  
Herat, Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1600.

## DEPARTURE

Kabul-Amritsar  
Departure-0800  
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat  
Departure-0800

## P I A

Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1105  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1145

## C S A

Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague  
Departure-8-30

## AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent, Moscow  
Departure-1310

## T M A

Kabul-Beirut  
Departure-1100

## Important Telephones

**Fire Brigade** 20121-20122  
**Police** 20507-21122  
**Traffic** 20159-20401  
**Ariana Booking Office** 24731-24732  
**Radio Afghanistan** 20452  
**New Clinic** 24272  
24275  
**D'Afghanistan Bank** 20045  
**Bakhtar News Agency** 20413  
**Afghan National Bank** 21771  
**Airport** 22318  
**Radio Afghanistan** 20452  
**Bakhtar** Phone No. 22619

## Pharmacies

**Lemar** Phone No. 20563  
**Pesaryay** Phone No. 22810  
**Sanayi** Phone No. 20539  
**Faryabi** 20897  
**Pashtunistan** Phone No. 20528

## HRH Ahmad Shah Confers Certificates On Zarghuna Girl High School Graduates



KABUL, Oct. 18.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah gave away graduation certificates to 150 graduates of the years 1962 and 1963 of Zarghuna High School for girls at a special ceremony in the school yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony was also attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, Their Royal Highnesses the princes, certain cabinet ministers, departmental heads of the Ministry of Education and principals of some of the girls' schools.

Mrs. Habiba Samady, the Principal of the school in a speech presented an outline of the School's history and its development.

Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education in his speech congratulated the recipients on their success and impressed upon them the importance of their role in moulding Afghan society. The Minister of Education said that at this stage of vast social changes in the country the part played by educated mothers in reforming the society and bringing up the new generation was extremely important.

At the end of the ceremony, Miss Fowzia Azeemi, one of the graduates speaking for her colleagues, offered their thanks to the government for paying attention to their education.

## Premier's Cairo Speech:

## No Two Standards Should Be Allowed For Right Of People To Self-Determination

Full attention should be paid to the different forms and manifestations of colonialism. Some of the new forms of the domination of peoples by alien powers are more dangerous than the outdated colonial form. The existence of such domination has created great obstacles in the way of international co-operation and peaceful and neighbourly relations between nations. Among these, are problems which have divided many countries in different parts of the world in the most regrettable manner.

The struggle between the old powers and dominated nations has, in some cases, been replaced by conflicts and differences between neighbouring countries. This is a stronger blow at the solidarity of peoples, particularly in the developing areas of the world, where friendship and co-operation is badly needed.

Every effort should be made to seek peaceful solution of such disputes, among neighbouring countries. The worst situations are those in which alien powers suppress the right of self-determination. It is unthinkable that two different standards be allowed for the right of peoples to self-determination of people, by people are equally unacceptable and should be equally doomed to liquidation.

## PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

The principle of prohibition of the use of force in international relations, and peaceful settlement of disputes, should be particularly applied to such cases. The respect of the principles of the United Nations Charter, should be considered vital in this connection. Re-affirmation of the principles in this conference, is of

paramount importance, at the present conference, as a continuation of the efforts exerted in the Belgrade Conference.

Afghanistan will support any peaceful methods, to be employed in the form of negotiations, mediation, arbitration or other means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. But before anything else, our policy is based on the only legitimate and just principle, that is to say the will of the people and their right to decide their own destiny.

In this second non-aligned conference our thoughts cannot be detached from the first non-aligned Conference in Belgrade. It was during the Belgrade Conference that Afghanistan officially proclaimed the recognition of the provisional government of Algeria. At this conference, I wish to express my great happiness that we see Algeria as a sovereign state, making contribution to the peace of the world, after having won its own heroic struggle against colonialism.

## PALESTINE CAUSE

I wish also to declare, on behalf of my government, our support and recognition of the cause of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and to wish to the people of Palestine, all success in the fulfilment of their political and humanitarian aspirations, in the interest of justice, peace and security in the Middle East.

Our policy, in this connection, is not based on any consideration, but our concern for restoration of justice, without which, peace in this area, like any other part of the world, cannot be secured. It is our hope, that this conference, by its deliberations make it possible in the United Nations to

take steps for the implementation of its resolutions. On our own part, we shall not hesitate to render our moral support, in any future discussion of this problem.

The situation prevailing in Asia, is of great concern to all of us. We believe, that this conference, should express itself, on this important problem, to influence the situation, in the interest of permanent peace and tranquility.

If suggested, Afghanistan will support any recommendations, which would lead the parties concerned to a conference which would guarantee, the peace and freedom in the area, without any negative outside interference.

## STRENGTHENING UN

Afghanistan, as a devoted member of the United Nations, supports any measures for the strengthening of the United Nations Organisation, here, within the Organisation and elsewhere. The principle of universality of membership in the United Nations, is of particular importance.

We wish to re-affirm our support for the participation of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of China in the Organisation and its organs.

Afghanistan will support, in principle, any constructive proposals which would lead in restoring justice and independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This includes the solution of the outstanding problems existing in Angola, Mozambique, the so-called Portuguese Guinea, and other areas in accordance with General Assembly declaration on abolition of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

## President Lubke 70 Years Old On October 14

BONN, Oct. 18.—On October 14, the Federal President, Heinrich Lübke, was 70 years old. It is typical of this self-effacing head of state that he has requested everybody not to give him any presents on this occasion but instead to contribute to the "Heinrich Lübke Help-in-Need Fund". The thoughts of many went out to him on his anniversary, not only at home but abroad, in particular, no doubt, in the countries of Asia and Latin America that he visited earlier this decade.

The birthday fell shortly after the beginning of the President's second five-year term of office, which started middle of September. On July 1 he was re-elected by a large majority of the Federal Convention that meets for determining the next Federal President.



President Lubke

## Kabul University To Stage 'Macbeth' Oct. 21 To 24

The English Language Institute of Kabul University is presenting Shakespeare's "Macbeth" in the University Auditorium the evenings of October 21 through 24.

The all-Afghan cast of University students and English Language Institute counterparts is headed by Abdul Rahim Yasin in the title role and Munira Kaghazi as Lady Macbeth.

The production is under the direction of Maurice Imhof of the Columbia University Team and Jack White of the Peace Corps.

Proceeds from the opening night performance for invited guests will go to the Red Crescent Society. Profits on Thursday night for University students and the Friday and Saturday nights for the general public will go to the Afghan-American English Education Fund, which supports cultural activities and provides grants to needy students preparing to be teachers of English.

Certain time for all performances is 7-30 p.m. Admission is: Af. 40. Tickets may be secured at Astor, the American Embassy Marine Desk, the University English Office or at the door on the evening of the performance.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Oct. 18.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.  
Afs. 63.50 (per one) US Dollar  
Afs. 63.00 (per one) British Pound Sterling  
Afs. 177.80 (per one) Pound Sterling  
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred) German Mark  
Afs. 1375.00 (per hundred) Swiss Franc  
Afs. 1466.82 (per hundred) French Franc  
Afs. 125.45 (per hundred) French Franc  
Afs. 125.30 (per hundred) French Franc



## Labour Leader

(Contd. from page 1)

gave top priority to calling in his "inner cabinet" for an urgent survey of the nation's economic strength.

The new labour government's overall majority in the House of Commons last night officially became four (4).

The last result declared in the 1964 general election showed that the Conservatives retained their hold on Argyll, a Scottish constituency.

Conservative candidate M.A.C. Noble held Argyll with a majority of 5157. This put Labour's final overall lead in the 630-seat House of Commons at four.

The state of the parties:

Labour	317
Conservative	304
Liberal	9
Others	nil

Party gains and losses in the election which brought to power Harold Wilson's Labour Party after 13 years in opposition therefore remained unaltered, since last night.

They are:

Conservative	gains 5,	losses 61.
Labour	gains 61,	losses 5.
Liberal	gains 4,	losses 2.
Others	gains nil,	losses 2.

Aggregate votes for main parties and others with percentages of total votes cast were:

Conservative 12,002,407 votes 43 dec 4 per cent.

Labour 12,205,576 votes 44 dec 1 per cent.

Liberal 3,093,316 votes 11 dec 2 per cent.

Others 348,914 votes 1 dec 3 per cent.

And for the same constituencies in the 1959 general election totals and percentages were:

Conservative 13,750,875 votes 49 dec 4 per cent.

Labour 12,216,172 votes 43 dec 8 per cent.

Liberal 1,640,760 votes 5 dec 8 per cent.

Others 256,845 votes 1 dec 0 per cent.

Totals of electorates and votes cast, and percentage, poll were electorates 35,894,307, votes 27,650,213, poll 77 dec 0 per cent.

Compared with the following for same constituencies at 1959 general election:

Electorates 35,397,304.

Votes 27,862,652.

Poll 78 dec 7 per cent.

In the 626 constituencies contested by both Conservative and Labour in this and the 1959 general elections, percentages of aggregate votes cast represent a swing compared with 1959 of 3 dec 1 per cent from Conservative to Labour.

## Johnson To Speak

(Contd. from page 1)

sultations with the NATO allies, including the new British government, on the new international situation.

These consultations, would take place at meetings at the state department and through normal diplomatic channels.

Administration sources indicated that Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican Presidential candidate, would not be among the Congressional leaders due at the White House on Monday.

The senator has refused President Johnson's offer to supply him with intelligence briefings on the international situation, but officials said the offer remained open if he cared to change his mind.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—Mr. Shahalamy, Ambassador of Afghanistan in Moscow gave a dinner to celebrate His Majesty the King's birthday.

The guests included Mr. Palianiski, the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, high-ranking Soviet officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in Moscow.

## Chinese People's Republic Marks Acquisition Of A Bomb

TOKYO, October, 18, (AP).—

CHINA Saturday jubilantly celebrated its acquisition of man's deadliest weapon—the atom bomb "an important achievement in strengthening national defence, an important contribution to the defence of world peace," said the official paper "People's Daily" in a special edition.

"Victory of the Chinese Communist Party's general line a victory of the Chinese people in relying on their own strength" said Premier Chou en-Lai and members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress called into extraordinary session. "Nuclear test success," read signs posted at bus stops, factories and government offices in the Chinese capital.

"A victory of Mao Tze-Tung's thinking," said the Communist Hong Kong newspaper Wen Wei Pao, asserting that "American imperialism and Russian revisionist Nikita Khrushchov" had looked down on China as an underdeveloped country, incapable of manufacturing nuclear weapons.

The Chinese jubilation was shared by certain nations; initial reaction was favourable in North Vietnam, North Korea, Albania and from the Communist parties of Indonesia and Japan.

But to the majority of the world's nations, more than 100 of which have adhered to the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the Chinese bomb could produce two immediately important by-products.

1. The spread, or proliferation, of nuclear weapons, a development which the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union sought to head off by agreeing to halt their testing programmes.

2. The entry of the Chinese People's Republic into the United Nations.

Though Chinese construction of a nuclear weapon is regarded as an extraordinary achievement, experts say that industrially-advanced nations could do so with little real difficulty.

In Asia, both India and Japan are industrially powerful enough to be able to build a bomb. Japan whose postwar economic progress has made it one of the leading industrial nations, could undertake an important follow-up programme to make possession of the bomb.

Officially, the Japanese government has made it known that it has no intention to move into the nuclear weapons field now. But pressure may build, said Doctor Masatoshi Matsushita, Chairman of the National Council against Atomic and Hydrogen weapons, for Japan to do so now that Peking has the bomb.

India, too, has said publicly it would not consider building a bomb even if China detonated one. But this position could conceivably be altered should it feel itself once more threatened by Chinese armies.

Meanwhile, Britain's new Labour government declared that China's first nuclear test explosion would not affect the military situation in Asia.

A special government statement said that in view of the massive nuclear power and defence systems available to the Western alliance no foreseeable development of nuclear capacity by the Chinese could significantly affect the balance of military power.

The statement was personally approved by Harold Wilson within 24 hours of his becoming Prime Minister.

It said the British government's attitude to the nuclear tests ban treaty remained unchanged as also their determination to meet their defence commitments in South-East Asia.

The government confirmed that the Chinese test was carried out in the atmosphere and was a "low yield device".

The capacity of the Chinese to effect such an explosion has been

known for some time", the statement said.

Her Majesty's government is, nevertheless, deeply disappointed that the Chinese should have decided to do so in face of world opinion and the hopes raised in the tests ban treaty.

## Gomulka Says Khrushchov Had Told Him Of Resignation

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 18, (AP).—

Poland's leader Wladyslaw Gomulka said Saturday that ousted Soviet Premier Khrushchov had told him a year ago he thought of resigning his functions.

"I was therefore not astonished by the news from Moscow," Gomulka continued.

"The main thing is that the policy of the Soviet Union will remain unchanged along the lines declared by the 20th and 22nd congresses of the Soviet Communist Party."

Gomulka spoke at a mass rally organised in Warsaw to meet the Hungarian leaders.

He spoke at length about Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar and other Hungarian party leaders visiting Poland. He spoke at length about Polish-Hungarian trade and toward the end of his speech turned to the recent events in Moscow.

He said: "Because of the position the Soviet Union has in the world—every change in Soviet leadership is more widely discussed than changes in Western governments. But every change has a reason. The changes in Soviet Union are an internal matter of that country. There were reasons why the Central Committee of the Soviet party accepted Khrushchov's resignation despite his great merits, but the Soviet Central Committee is the only one to weigh the importance of those grounds."

Gomulka continued: "Every Communist Party is sovereign and responsible for decisions made for its country."

Gomulka mentioned Brezhnev's friendly feelings toward Poland. "His brother, an engineer, worked for many years in Poland's Nowa Huta Steel Plant, helping our technicians," said Gomulka.

## GHAFFAR KHAN'S SON ADDRESSES MEETING

KABUL, Oct. 18.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a public meeting was recently held in Peshawar city at which Khan Abdul Wali Khan, son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan presided.

The meeting attended by a large number of Pakhtunistani nationalists, was addressed by a number of speakers on the freedom movement and the right of self-determination.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 18.—Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany called on Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday morning.

KABUL, Oct. 18.—In the tennis tournament between the Aryana Club, American Embassy, British Embassy and International Club teams, the Ariana Club was declared the winner and became tennis champions of Kabul in 1964.

The members of the Ariana Club team, who took part in the matches, included Mr. Mohammad Omer Farouk Seraj, Mr. Salahuddin Ghazi, Mr. Abdul Raziq and Mr. Tameem Etemadi. The tournament ended on Friday.

KABUL, Oct. 18.—Mr. G.F. Debetz, Professor of Ethnography in the Science Academy of the Soviet Union called on Professor Ghulam Hassan Mujaddidi, Dean of the College of Letters yesterday morning. Professor Debetz, who has come to Kabul under the Afghan-Soviet Cultural Cooperation Programme, will spend 6 weeks in the capital during which he will deliver a series of lectures at the College of Letters on the different aspects of anthropology.

KABUL, Oct. 18.—Mr. Lagerstedt, UNESCO expert on school supervision and inspection delivered a lecture on school inspection and administration and the need for developing and revising school curricula; the lecture was arranged in the Department of School Inspection in the Ministry of Education yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Lagerstedt said that, the role of Inspectors in raising the standards of education, developing teaching materials and improving teaching methods was a very important and effective one. The lecture was attended by the Chief and officials of the Department.

## Large Jirga Reaffirms Self-Determination

KABUL, Oct. 18.—A report from Wurukzai in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that the recent large jirga of Wurukzai tribe held under the chairmanship of Mr. Jannat Gul Khan at Mazarina, tribal leaders delivered speeches reaffirming their determination to continue their struggle for the right of self-determination of the people of Pakhtunistan. They stated once again that every sacrifice will be made to attain this goal.

A report from Tirah in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large jirga of Qam-barkhail Afridis under the chairmanship of Mr. Zarghunshah Khan was recently held at Lalaye-Kach. Mr. Zarghunshah, Mr. Taza Khan, Mr. Sayyed Azam and Mulla Khaliq addressed the huge gathering on the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan and urged the Government of Pakistan to abstain from intervention in Pakhtunistan territory so that the situation in this part of the world may not be further aggravated.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **STRANGERS IN A TRAIN**, starring: Ruth Roman, Robert Walker and Farleh Granger.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 4-30 and 7 p.m. Russian film; **SHAH SANAM AND GHAREEB** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **THEIR BLOOD IS SAME** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **I AM WALKING IN MOSCOW** with translation in Persian.

## Stamps Issued For His Majesty The King's Birthday Anniversary

KABUL, Oct. 17.—The Philatelic department of the Ministry of Communications has issued three postage stamps to mark His Majesty the King's birthday; these have red, green and silvery colours and bear His Majesty's likeness. The postage stamps cost Af. 1.25, Af. 3.75 and Af. 50 respectively and have been printed in Austria and will be on sale from today onwards.

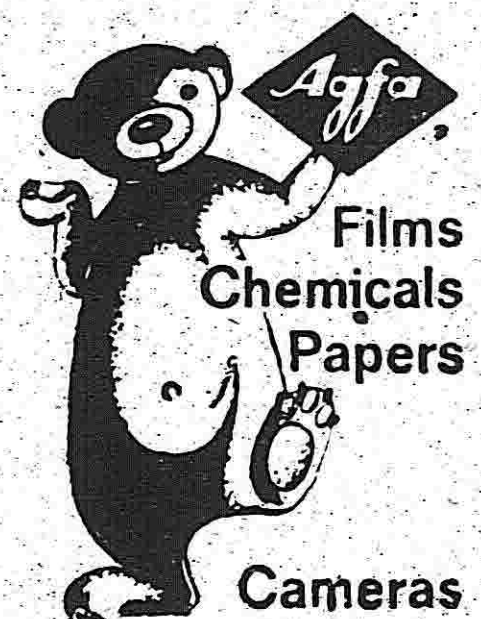
MAIMANA, Oct. 17.—Extraction of salt from the Dowlatabad mines in Faryab Province began on October 11th; over 14,000 tons of salt is obtained every year from this mine.

## ADVT.

### SALE OF COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

From Sunday, October 18 Including: Refrigerator, Range, Water Heater, China, Silver, Mirrors, Heaters, Radio and Recorder.

From Park Cinema going towards Blue Mosque take first left to only yellow house on that street. Tel: 23076



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